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| APPLICATION NO. | FILING DATE | FIRST NAMED INVENTOR | ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. | CONFIRMATION NO. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| 10/656,843 | 09/05/2003 | Seiji Sato | S1459.70061US00 | 8423 |

7590 09/13/2006

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EXAMINER

CHANG, AUDREY Y

| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
|----------|--------------|
| 2872 | |

DATE MAILED: 09/13/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/656,843

Applicant(s)

SATO ET AL.

Examiner

Audrey Y. Chang

Art Unit

2872

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 July 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-42 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Remark

- This Office Action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on July 17, 2006, which has been entered into the file.
- By this amendment, the applicant has amended claims 1-4, 15-20, and 30-34
- Claims 1-42 remain pending in this application.
- The information disclosure statement filed on April 16, 2004 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.98(a)(1), which requires the following: (1) a list of all patents, publications, applications, or other information submitted for consideration by the Office; (2) U.S. patents and U.S. patent application publications listed in a section separately from citations of other documents; (3) the application number of the application in which the information disclosure statement is being submitted on each page of the list; (4) **a column that provides a blank space next to each document to be considered, for the examiner's initials;** and (5) a heading that clearly indicates that the list is an information disclosure statement. **The information disclosure statement has been placed in the application file, but the information referred to therein has not been considered.**
- The rejections of claims 1-15, 16-20, 25-26, 31-35 and 40-41 under 35 USC 112, first paragraph, set forth in the previous Office Action are withdrawn in response to applicant's amendment.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

Art Unit: 2872

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

2. **Claims 15 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by the patent issued to Faris (PN. 5,537,144).**

Faris teaches an *eye-glasses* for viewing stereoscopic image that is comprised of an *eye-glasses frame*, (9, Figure 6) serves as the *position holder* for holding polarization retarder (28), serves as the polarization direction converting means and a polarization means comprises a first polarization plate portion and a second polarization plate portion, (namely the two elements 29), wherein polarized light separated by the polarization directing converting means are respectively input on the two plate portions, (please see Figure 6). The eyeglasses frame serves to hold the positional relation between the polarization direction converting means and the polarization means.

Claims 15 and 30 have been amended to include the feature concerning the positional relation between the polarization means and the polarization direction converting means is adjustable. The eyeglasses frame of Faris is worn by an observer and the movement of the observer will make the positional relationship between the polarization directing converting means and polarization means within the eyeglasses frame.

This reference has therefore anticipated the claims.

3. **Claims 1-2, 4-6, 15-17, 19-21, 30-32, and 34-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by International Application Published under PCT by Rosencwaig (WO95/00872).**

Claims have been significantly amended that necessitates the new grounds of rejections.

Rosencwaig teaches a *stereoscopic vision system* serves as the *three-dimensional image display device* that is comprised of an *image display portions* (130, Figures 4 and 5) and a *polarizer* (132) for displaying *polarized* image information according to *parallax* wherein the image display portion comprises a *first segment* (126) and a *second segment* (128) for displaying left eye perspective and right

Art Unit: 2872

eye perspective image information respectively. The stereoscopic vision system further comprises a *birefringent retarder* (134 or 154) including *wave plate* that serves as the *polarization direction converting means* opposed to the first and the second segments for converting the polarization state of the first and second image segments to make them have orthogonal polarization state with respect to each other. Rosencwaig further teaches that the stereoscopic vision system comprises a *pair of glasses* (140 and 146, Figure 4), serves as the *polarization means*, which includes a *first and second polarization portions* (144 and 148) that each is a *linear polarizer* having polarization orientation that is at 90 degrees with respect to the polarization orientation of the linear polarizer (132, please see page 7, second paragraph). This means the polarization orientation of the two polarizers (144 and 148) are the same. **With regard to amended claims 4, 19, and 34**, Rosencwaig further teaches that the polarization direction converting means or the birefringent retarder (134, Figure 4) is a *half wave plate* and an additional *half wave plate* (142) is placed at front surface of one of the polarization plate of the polarization means or the glasses, (please see Figure 4, which is in front of polarizer 144 of the left eye glasses 140) such that the right eye perspective image light from the segments (128) is blocked by the left eye glasses and is received by the right eye of the viewer through the right eye glasses (146) and the left eye perspective image light from segments (126) is blocked by the right eye glasses but is received by the left eye glasses to achieve stereoscopic vision, (please see pages 7-9). The glasses (140 and 146) which serves as the *polarization means* is positioned over the viewer's eyes which implicitly includes a *frame* or a *holder* serves as the *position holding mechanism* for holding the position relation between the polarization means (glasses) and the polarization direction converting means (134, Figure 4) to achieve the stereoscopic vision.

With regard to claims 15 and 30, Rosencwaig teaches a pair of *eye-glasses* (150, 156 Figure 5) for viewing stereoscopic image that is positioned over the viewer's eyes that implicitly includes a *frame*, serves as the *position holder* for holding the eye-glasses which, includes polarization retarder (152, 158),

Art Unit: 2872

serves as the *polarization direction converting means*, and a first polarization plate portion (160) and a second polarization plate portion (154), together serves as *polarization means*, wherein polarized light separated by the polarization directing converting means are respectively input on the two plate portions, (please see Figure 5). The eyeglasses frame serves to hold the positional relation between the polarization direction converting means and the polarization means.

Claims 15 and 30 have been amended to include the feature concerning the positional relation between the polarization means and the polarization direction converting means is adjustable. The eyeglasses frame of Rosencwaig is worn by an observer and the movement of the observer will make the positional relationship between the polarization directing converting means and polarization means within the eyeglasses frame.

With regard to claims 2, 17, and 32, Rosencwaig teaches that the polarization direction converting means (134 or 154) comprises a half wave plate, (please see Figures 4 and 5).

With regard to claims 5, 20 and 35, it is implicitly true by rotating the polarization means the specific polarization state matching and rejecting condition for allowing stereoscopic view will be destroyed and two dimensional image views will be achieved.

With regard to claims 6, 21 and 36, it is implicitly true that the distance, parallelism and alignment between the polarization means (i.e. glasses) and the polarization direction converting means are held by the position holding mechanism such as the holder or frame of the glasses.

This reference has therefore anticipated the claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person

Art Unit: 2872

having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-2, 6-7, 9-10, 12-14, 15-17, 22, 24-25, 27-29, 30-32, 36-37, and 39-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the patent issued to Towler et al (PN. 6,222,672) in view of the patent issued to Petersen (PN. 5,076,665).

Claims have been significantly amended which necessitate the new grounds of rejection.

Towler et al teaches a *three dimensional image system* that is comprised of an *image display portion* (i.e. the liquid crystal portion 1, Figure 5) having a *first segment* and *second segment* (A and B) for displaying *right* and *left* eye perspective images respectively, (i.e. the parallax separated image). The image system further comprises a *linear polarizer* (5) for *polarizing* the image light from the two image segments and a *polarization direction converting means* (20) including a *half wave plate* for changing the polarization states of the polarized image light from the two segments into *two polarized light having different polarization states* (A' and B' with different polarization axes of 21 and 22, Figure 5). The three dimensional image system further comprises a *polarization means* having a *first polarization plate* (25 and 27) for *right eye* (14) and a *second polarization plate* for *left eye*, such that the polarization state of the image segment A' is matched with the polarization state of the first polarization plate for the right eye and the polarization state of the image segment B' is matched with the polarization state of the second polarization plate for the left eye so that the right eye image (A') is received and viewed by right eye only and the left eye image (B') is received and viewed by the left eye only in order for the stereoscopic image viewing condition to be established, (please see columns 6-8).

With regard to claims 2, 17 and 32, Towler et al teaches that the polarization direction converting means (20) comprises a half wave plate, (please see Figure 5).

This reference has met all the limitations of the claims with the exception that it does not teach explicitly to include a position holding mechanism for holding a positional relationship between the polarization means and the polarization direction converting means. However Towler et al does teach

Art Unit: 2872

explicitly that the polarization means is comprised within a viewing arrangement that is associated with an observer and it is implicitly true that certain position relationship between the polarization direction converting means and the polarization means has to be maintained so that the corrected image segment will go to the correct polarization plate portion and therefore the corrected eyes. **Petersen** in the same field of endeavor teaches a position holder for holding a viewing arrangement (10, Figure 1) to a display device such as computer monitor wherein the position holder having *supporting rods*, (11) serve as the arms with a first end and a second end for holding to a lens frame (10) on the first end and for holding on to the frame of the display device at the second end, (with regard to **claims 7, 22 and 37**) and the distance, the parallelism and alignment between the lenses and the display device are held by the supporting rods (11), (with regard to **claims 6, 21, and 36**). **With regard to claims 10, 25 and 40**, **Petersen** teaches that there are position-adjusting means for changing the positions of the lens frame and therefore the viewing lenses in either the longitudinal direction (C in Figure 1), lateral direction (A in Figure 4) and vertical direction (A in Figure 1). In facet, with regard to **claims 12 and 27**, the supporting rods are extendable or contractible in the longitudinal direction, (please see Figure 1). **With regard to claims 9, 24 and 39**, **Petersen** teaches that a clip type of adjusting means is at the second end of the supporting rods for adjusting the position of the rods. It would then have been obvious to one skilled in the art to apply the teachings of **Petersen** to modify the stereoscopic image display device of **Towler et al** to use the supporting rods as a position holding means for holding the viewing arrangement including the polarization means in the fixed and supporting position with respect to the image display device having the polarization direction converting means for the benefit of allowing the positional relationship and the alignment of the polarization means and the polarization direction converting means be properly maintained to avoid possible errors occurs as the result of miss alignment.

With regard to claims 13 and 28, the claims concerning the display portions being adjustable in angular position is not well defined for the reasons stated above. The specification and the claim also fail

Art Unit: 2872

to disclose how does such be achieved. It can only be examined in the broadest interpretation. It is understood in the art that most display device such as computer monitor has internal mechanism for adjusting angular position of the image displayed thereon. Such feature can therefore be obviously included for the benefit of providing good image display quality by adjusting the orientation of the image displayed.

With regard to claims 14, 29 and 42, these references do not teach explicitly that the polarization means is covered with transparent protective material. However it is rather obvious to one skilled in the art to use protective cover to protect it from environmental damage.

6. Claims 8, 23, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the patents issued to Towler et al and Petersen as applied to claims 1, 15 and 30 above, and further in view of the patent issued to Sebastian (Des. 383,121).

The stereoscopic image display taught by Towler et al in combination with the teachings of Petersen as described for claims 1, 15 and 30 above have met all the limitations of the claims. These references however do not teach explicitly that a clip type position adjusting means is used to adjust the position of the polarization means. **Sebastian** in the same field of endeavor teaches a clip type adjusting means, (please see Figures 1-2) at the end of a supporting arm for adjusting the position of an enhancing screen placed in front of a display. It would then have been obvious to one skilled in the art to apply the teachings of **Sebastian** to use a clip type adjusting means as alternative means for holding the polarization means for the benefit of allowing an easy adjustment and easy attachment of the polarization means.

7. Claims 1-2, 6-7, 10, 12-14, 15-17, 22, 25, 27-29, 30-32, 36-37, and 40- 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the patent issued to Towler et al (PN. 6,222,672) in view of the patent issued to Golf et al (PN. 6,417,894).

Claims have been significantly amended which necessitate the new grounds of rejection.

Towler et al teaches a *three dimensional image system* that is comprised of an *image display portion* (i.e. the liquid crystal portion 1, Figure 5) having a *first segment* and *second segment* (A and B) for displaying *right* and *left* eye perspective images respectively, (i.e. the parallax separated image). The image system further comprises a *linear polarizer* (5) for *polarizing* the image light from the two image segments and a *polarization direction converting means* (20) including a *half wave plate* for changing the polarization states of the polarized image light from the two segments into *two polarized light having different polarization states* (A' and B' with different polarization axes of 21 and 22, Figure 5). The three dimensional image system further comprises a *polarization means* having a *first polarization plate* (25 and 27) for *right eye* (14) and a *second polarization plate* for *left eye*, such that the polarization state of the image segment A' is matched with the polarization state of the first polarization plate for the right eye and the polarization state of the image segment B' is matched with the polarization state of the second polarization plate for the left eye so that the right eye image (A') is received and viewed by right eye only and the left eye image (B') is received and viewed by the left eye only in order for the stereoscopic image viewing condition to be established, (please see columns 6-8).

With regard to claims 2, 17 and 32, Towler et al teaches that the polarization direction converting means (20) comprises a half wave plate, (please see Figure 5).

This reference has met all the limitations of the claims with the exception that it does not teach explicitly to include a position holding mechanism for holding a positional relationship between the polarization means and the polarization direction converting means. However Towler et al does teach explicitly that the polarization means is comprised within a viewing arrangement that is associated with an observer and it is implicitly true that certain position relationship between the polarization direction converting means and the polarization means has to be maintained so that the corrected image segment will go to the correct polarization plate portion and therefore the corrected eyes. **Golf et al** in the same

Art Unit: 2872

field of endeavor teaches a position holder for holding a viewing arrangement (14, Figure 1) to a display device such as computer monitor wherein the position holder having *axial adjusting means*, (30) serve as the arm with a first end and a second end for holding to a lens frame (15) on the first end and for holding on to the frame of the display device at the second end, (with regard to **claims 7, 22 and 37**) and the distance, the parallelism and alignment between the lenses and the display device are held by the axial adjusting means (30), (with regard to **claims 6, 21, and 36**). **With regard to claims 10-11, 25-26 and 40-41**, Golf et al teaches that there are position adjusting means for changing the positions of the lens frame and therefore the viewing lenses in either the longitudinal direction (Figure 1), vertical direction (Figure 2) and rotational direction (Figure 2). In facet, with regard to **claims 12 and 27**, the axial adjusting means is extendable or contractible in the longitudinal direction, (please see Figure 1). It would then have been obvious to one skilled in the art to apply the teachings of **Golf et al** to modify the stereoscopic image display device of **Towler et al** to use the axial adjusting means as a position holding means for holding the viewing arrangement including the polarization means in the fixed and supporting position with respect to the image display device having the polarization direction converting means for the benefit of allowing the positional relationship and the alignment of the polarization means and the polarization direction converting means be properly maintained to avoid possible errors occurs as the result of miss alignment.

With regard to **claims 13 and 28**, the claims concerning the display portions being adjustable in angular position is not well defined for the reasons stated above. The specification and the claim also fail to disclose how does such be achieved. It can only be examined in the broadest interpretation. It is understood in the art that most display device such as computer monitor has internal mechanism for adjusting angular position of the image displayed thereon. Such feature can therefore be obviously included for the benefit of providing good image display quality by adjusting the orientation of the image displayed.

With regard to claims 14, 29 and 42, these references do not teach explicitly that the polarization means is covered with transparent protective material. However it is rather obvious to one skilled in the art to use protective cover to protect it from environmental damage.

8. Claims 8, 23, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the patents issued to Towler et al and Golf et al as applied to claims 1, 15 and 30 above, and further in view of the patent issued to Sebastian (Des. 383,121).

The stereoscopic image display taught by Towler et al in combination with the teachings of Golf et al as described for claims 1, 15 and 30 above have met all the limitations of the claims. These references however do not teach explicitly that a clip type position adjusting means is used to adjust the position of the polarization means. **Sebastian** in the same field of endeavor teaches a clip type adjusting means, (please see Figures 1-2) at the end of a supporting arm for adjusting the position of an enhancing screen placed in front of a display. It would then have been obvious to one skilled in the art to apply the teachings of **Sebastian** to use a clip type adjusting means as alternative means for holding the polarization means for the benefit of allowing an easy adjustment and easy attachment of the polarization means.

9. Claims 9, 24, and 39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the patents issued to Towler et al and Golf et al as applied to claims 1, 15 and 30 above, and further in view of the patent issued to Petersen.

The stereoscopic image display taught by Towler et al in combination with the teachings of Golf et al as described for claims 1, 15 and 30 above have met all the limitations of the claims. These references however do not teach explicitly that a clip type position adjusting means is used to adjust the position of the axial adjusting means. **Petersen** in the same field of endeavor teaches a clip type adjusting means, (please see Figures 1-2) at the end of a supporting arm for adjusting the position of supporting

Art Unit: 2872

rod. It would then have been obvious to one skilled in the art to apply the teachings of **Petersen** to use a clip type adjusting means as alternative means for holding the axial adjusting means for the benefit of allowing an easy adjustment and easy attachment of the axial adjusting means or holder arm.

10. Claims 3, 13, 14, 18, 28, 29, 33 and 42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over International Application Published under PCT by Rosencwaig (WO95/00872).

The stereoscopic vision system taught by Rosencwaig as described for claims 1-2, 15-17, and 30-32 have met all the limitations of the claims.

With regard to claims 3, 18 and 33, Rosencwaig teaches that the polarization direction converting means comprises alternatively arranged positive quarter wave plate and negative wave plates (154 and 156, Figure 5) opposed to the image segments of the image display portions for creating right-hand and left-hand circularly polarized left and right eye perspective image light, (please see page 9 line 28 to page 10 line 4). Rosencwaig teaches that the pair of glasses (150 and 156, Figure 5) serves as the polarization means each has a linear polarizer (154 and 160) and a quarter wave plate (152 and 158) such that it converts the right-hand and left-hand circularly polarized light back to linear polarized light and the left eye perspective image light from the segments (126) will be blocked by the right eye glasses and received by the left eye glasses and the right eye perspective image light from segments (128) will be blocked by the left eye glasses and received by the right eye glasses to achieve stereoscopic vision, (please see page 9 line 28 to page 11 line 14). This reference however does not teach explicitly that the alternative arranged positive and negative quarter wave plate is achieved by using a half wave plate (placing only at one of the segments) and a quarter wave plate. However one skilled in the art would immediately recognized that the arranged (+ $\frac{1}{4}$) and (- $\frac{1}{4}$) wave plates of (154 and 156) as in Figure 5, is equivalent to the arrangement of (+ $\frac{1}{4}$) and ($\frac{3}{4}$) wave plates which is equivalent to (+ $\frac{1}{4}$) and ($\frac{1}{2}$ + $\frac{1}{4}$) wave plates. This means that the polarization direction converting means having (+ $\frac{1}{4}$) and (- $\frac{1}{4}$) wave plates of (154 and 156) is

Art Unit: 2872

functionally equivalent to have $(+\frac{1}{4})$ and $(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{4})$ wave plates, or a *quarter wave plate* and a *half wave plate placing at one of the segments*. It would then have been obvious to one skilled in the art to modify the polarization direction converting means of Rosencwaig to alternatively comprise a quarter wave plate and a half wave plate placing at one of the segments for it achieve the same result and may satisfy different requirement of the application and design.

With regard to claims 13 and 28, the claims concerning the display portions being adjustable in angular position is not well defined for the reasons stated above. The specification and the claim also fail to disclose how does such be achieved. It can only be examined in the broadest interpretation. It is understood in the art that most display device such as computer monitor has internal mechanism for adjusting angular position of the image displayed thereon. Such feature can therefore be obviously included for the benefit of providing good image display quality by adjusting the orientation of the image displayed.

With regard to claims 14, 29 and 42, this reference does not teach explicitly that the polarization means is covered with transparent protective material. However it is rather obvious to one skilled in the art to use protective cover to protect it from environmental damage.

11. Claims 7, 9-12, 22-24-27, 36, and 39-42 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over International Application Published under PCT by Rosencwaig (WO95/00872) in view of the patent issued to Petersen (PN. 5,076,665).

The stereoscopic vision system taught by Rosencwaig as described for claims 1-2, 15-17, and 30-32 have met all the limitations of the claims.

Rosencwaig teaches that the polarization means or the glasses are placed in front of eyes of the observer which implicitly implies that a holder or a frame is included to serve as a position holding mechanism for holding a positional relationship between the polarization means and the polarization direction converting means. Rosencwaig however does not teach explicitly to further including arm

Art Unit: 2872

having a first end for supporting the polarization means and a second end fixed to the frame of the image display portion. **Petersen** in the same field of endeavor teaches a position holder for holding a viewing arrangement (10, Figure 1) to a display device such as computer monitor wherein the position holder having *supporting rods*, (11) serve as the arms with a first end and a second end for holding to a lens frame (10) on the first end and for holding on to the frame of the display device at the second end, (with regard to **claims 7, 22 and 37**) and the distance, the parallelism and alignment between the lenses and the display device are held by the supporting rods (11), (with regard to **claims 6, 21, and 36**). **With regard to claims 10, 25 and 40**, Petersen teaches that there are position-adjusting means for changing the positions of the lens frame and therefore the viewing lenses in either the longitudinal direction (C in Figure 1), lateral direction (A in Figure 4) and vertical direction (A in Figure 1). In facet, with regard to **claims 12 and 27**, the supporting rods are extendable or contractible in the longitudinal direction, (please see Figure 1). **With regard to claims 9, 24 and 39**, Petersen teaches that a clip type of adjusting means is at the second end of the supporting rods for adjusting the position of the rods. It would then have been obvious to one skilled in the art to apply the teachings of **Petersen** to modify the stereoscopic vision system of **Rosencwaig** to use the supporting rods as a position holding means for holding the viewing arrangement including the polarization means in the fixed and supporting position with respect to the image display device having the polarization direction converting means for the benefit of allowing the positional relationship and the alignment of the polarization means and the polarization direction converting means be properly maintained to avoid possible errors occurs as the result of miss alignment.

12. Claims 8, 23, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over International Application Published under PCT by Rosencwaig (WO95/00872) and the patent issued to Petersen as applied to claims 7, 22 and 36 above, and further in view of the patent issued to Sebastian (Des. 383,121).

The stereoscopic vision system taught by Rosencwaig in combination with the teachings of Petersen as described for claims 7, 22 and 36 above have met all the limitations of the claims. These references however do not teach explicitly that a clip type position adjusting means is used to adjust the position of the polarization means. **Sebastian** in the same field of endeavor teaches a clip type adjusting means, (please see Figures 1-2) at the end of a supporting arm for adjusting the position of an enhancing screen placed in front of a display. It would then have been obvious to one skilled in the art to apply the teachings of **Sebastian** to use a clip type adjusting means as alternative means for holding the polarization means for the benefit of allowing an easy adjustment and easy attachment of the polarization means.

Response to Arguments

13. Applicant's arguments filed on July 17, 2006 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. The newly amended claims have been fully considered and they are rejected for the reasons stated above.

In response to applicant's arguments which state the combination of Towler and Petersen and the combination of Towler and Golf are not proper since the Towler teaches to include additional elements in the display device to improve the insensitivity of the "transmission profile" to tilting the viewer's head is provided which therefore teaches away to use a position holder for holding the glasses or viewer, the examiner respectfully disagrees for the reasons stated below. The applicant being one skilled in the art must understand the elements Towler disclosed are using wave plates to eliminate possible cross talk contributed by the polarization elements concerning polarization state of the light (please see column 9 lines 1-5) but it has nothing to do with the possible loss of stereoscopic vision by moving the viewer eyes off the stereoscopic viewing zones defined by the arrangement of the elements and the cross-talk causes by the actual image beam crossing in relating to the movement of the observer. By introducing quarter wave plates, as suggested and discussed in the column 8 line 61 to column 9 line 19), does not solve the problem of losing stereoscopic vision by moving off the stereoscopic viewing zones such as misalignment

Art Unit: 2872

of the glasses with respect to the viewing zones defined by the display and does not solve the problem concerning the cross-talk between the actual image light interference caused by the movement of the observer. The combination therefore is proper.

Conclusion

14. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

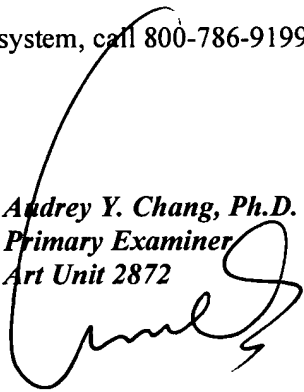
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Audrey Y. Chang whose telephone number is 571-272-2309. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-4:30), alternative Mondays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Drew Dunn can be reached on 571-272-2312. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2872

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Art Unit 2872



A. Chang, Ph.D.